

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of the application in view of the above amendments and following remarks is requested. Claims 1-6, 9, 11-13, 15, and 17-25 are now in the case. Claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended in this paper. No new matter has been added.

Applicant's representative thanks Examiners Nguyen and Angell for the courtesy extended in the telephonic interview of October 14, 2003. Claims 1, 11, and 17 have been amended in accordance with the interview. Support for the amended claims is found throughout the specification as filed, including at pages 10, 28-29, 33, and 39-40.

Applicant reserves the right to prosecute claims to canceled subject matter in one or more continuing applications.

The phrase "caused by zveg3," which has been added to claims 1, 11, and 17 by amendment, will be understood by those skilled in the art to include both direct and indirect causation. The latter includes, for example, causation via induction of a second growth factor such as TGF- β . See, specification at pages 10 and 40.

Claims 1-6, 9, 11-13, 15, and 17-25 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 41, 42, and 46-54 of copending Application No. 10/139,583. The '583 application is currently pending; no allowable subject matter has yet been indicated therein. It is therefore requested that, if the Office finds the amended claims of the instant application allowable, the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection be withdrawn as provided in MPEP 804.

Claims 1-6, 9, 11-13, 15, and 17-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. This rejection is believed to be overcome by the amendment of claims 1, 11, and 17.

The claims have been amended solely for business reasons. Claim amendments are not to be construed as an acquiescence in any rejection. Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection under Section 112 is based in erroneous interpretations of both the claims and the cited art.

Applicant agrees that the claims do not stand or fall together. Claims 1-6, 9, and 22-23 recite a method of reducing cell proliferation or extracellular matrix production in a mammal. Claims 11-13, 15, and 24-25 recite a method of treating fibrosis in a mammal. Claims 17-21 recite a method of reducing stellate cell activation in a mammal. Within each of these groups, claims of varying scope are presented. Despite the Office's statements that the claims do not stand or fall together and that the claims have been examined individually, the Office has continued to reject all claims as a group. Nowhere in the Office Action is the patentability of individual claims or groups of claims addressed.

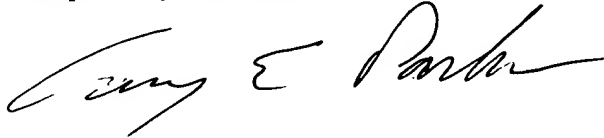
In paragraph 6, the Office states that “the claims do require halting or stopping a disease or related process.” In fact, while the claims encompass halting or stopping a disease or related process, this is not “required.” As discussed *supra*, the claims recited “reducing” or “treating” a physiological process or disease. Applicant respectfully submits that the Office is improperly reading a limitation from the specification into the claims. Moreover, this mischaracterization of the claims ignores both the explicit definition of “treat” and “treatment” disclosed at page 4 of the specification and the common meanings of “treating” and “reducing.” Treatment is “the management and care of a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder” (Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary, Edition 28, W.B. Saunders Company, 1994; copy enclosed). The ordinary meaning of “reduce” is “to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number” or “to diminish in strength or density” (Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 1993; copy enclosed).

In paragraphs 10 and 12, the Office has asserted that Kitamura discloses a “mutant PDGF receptor which is constitutively active.” Applicant respectfully disagrees. Kitamura does not teach or suggest that the *c-kit* tyrosine kinase is a receptor for PDGF. As disclosed by Kitamura at page 166, left column, the ligand for KIT is stem cell factor. Furthermore, Kitamura does not teach or suggest that a similar loss-of-function mutation would be expected to be found in a PDGF receptor.

In paragraph 14, the Office states that “the claims do not explicitly indicate composition comprising a zveg3 antagonist and another inhibitor in combination” and concludes that “Applicants are reading limitations of the specification into the claims.” Applicant respectfully disagrees. The independent claims recite methods comprising administering to a mammal a composition comprising a zveg3 antagonist. It is axiomatic that the term “comprising” is open-ended. Hence, within Applicant’s claimed methods, the inclusion of other therapeutic agents is clearly contemplated. See, for example, Applicant’s specification at page 17, lines 32-35. Applicant agrees with the Office that “there is no specific limitation that the composition must comprise another inhibitor.”

Applicants believe that each rejection has been addressed and overcome. Reconsideration of the application and its allowance are requested. If for any reason the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of the application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (206) 442-6673.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gary E. Parker", written in a cursive style.

Gary E. Parker
Registration No. 31,648

Enclosures:

Amendment Fee Transmittal (in duplicate)
2 References
Postcard

Gary E. Parker
ZymoGenetics, Inc.
1201 Eastlake Avenue East
Seattle, WA 98102
Tel. (206)442-6673
Fax (206)442-6678

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turning] the growth or movement of organisms in relation to injury.

Trav-a-sol (trav'ə-sol) trademark for a crystalline amino acid solution for intravenous administration, containing a mixture of essential and nonessential amino acids but no peptides.

tray (tra) a flat-surfaced utensil for the conveyance of various objects or material.

acrylic resin t., an impression tray made of acrylic resin.

impression t., a horseshoe-shaped receptacle made of metal or other suitable material used to carry the impression material to the mouth, to confine the material in apposition to the surfaces to be recorded, and to control the impression material while it sets to form the impression.

tra-zo-done hy-dro-chlo-ride (tra'zō-dōn) an antidepressant used to treat major depressive episodes with or without prominent anxiety; also used to treat diabetic neuropathy and other types of chronic pain.

Trea-cher Col-lins syndrome (tre'chər-kol'inz) [Edward Treacher Collins, British surgeon, 1862-1932] mandibulofacial dysostosis; see under *dysostosis*.

Trea-cher Col-lins-Fran-ce-schet-ti syndrome (tre'chər-kol'inz-fran'ses-ket'e) [E. Treacher Collins; Adolphe Franceschetti, Swiss ophthalmologist, 1896-1968] mandibulofacial dysostosis; see under *dysostosis*.

tread (tred) injury of the coronet of a horse's hoof, due to striking with the shoe of the opposite side.

treat-ment (trēt'mənt) the management and care of a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder. See also under *maneuver, method, technique, tests, and therapy*.

active t., that which is directed immediately to the cure of a disease or injury.

Bouchardat's t., treatment of diabetes by use of a diet that excludes substances rich in carbohydrates.

Brehmer's t., treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by the use of dietetic and physical measures.

Brown-Séquard t., organotherapy.

carbon dioxide t., see under *therapy*.

Carrel's t., Carrel-Dakin t., treatment of wounds, based on thorough exposure of the wound, removal of all foreign material and devitalized tissue, meticulous cleansing, and repeated irrigation with a dilute sodium hypochlorite solution. The adjacent skin is protected with petrolatum gauze.

causal t., treatment that is directed against the cause of a disease.

conservative t., treatment designed to avoid radical medical therapeutic measures or operative procedures; often reserved for elderly or debilitated patients.

curative t., active treatment designed to cure an existing disease, as opposed to *palliative t.*

drug t., treatment with drugs, as distinguished from treatment with physical means such as diet, exercise, or radiation.

electroconvulsive t., electroshock t., see under *therapy*.

empiric t., treatment by means which experience has proved to be beneficial.

eventration t., application of ionizing irradiation to internal anatomical tissues through an open laparotomy wound.

expectant t., treatment designed only to relieve untoward symptoms, leaving the cure mainly to nature.

fever t., pyretotherapy.

Frenkel's t., see under *exercise*.

Goeckerman t., treatment of psoriasis by applying ointments of tar followed by irradiation with ultraviolet B.

Hartel's t., alcoholic injection for trigeminal neuralgia in which the needle is passed through the mouth into the region of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

hygienic t., that directed to the restoration or maintenance of hygienic conditions.

insulin coma t., insulin shock t., see under *therapy*.

Kenny t., a treatment formerly used for poliomyelitis consisting of wrapping of the back and limbs in hot cloths, followed, after pain has subsided, by passive exercise and instruction of the patient in exercise of the muscles.

Kittel's t., massage and manipulation for the dispersion of the uratic deposits in gouty joints.

Klapp's creeping t., treatment of scoliosis by having the patient creep about on the floor, with exaggerated movements of the spine.

Koga t., treatment of thromboangiitis obliterans by diluting the blood by hypodermoclysis with normal salt solution.

Lerich's t. (of strains), infiltration of the periarticular tissues with a 0.5-2 per cent solution of procaine.

light t., phototherapy.

McPheeters' t., treatment of varicose ulcer by bandaging a rubber sponge over the ulcerated area and directing the patient to walk as much as possible; called also *venous heart t.*

Matas' t., treatment of neuralgia by the injection of alcohol the nerve ganglions at the base of the skull.

medicinal t., drug t.

Nordach t., treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by fresh air and an abundance of nourishing food.

Orr t., treatment of compound fractures and osteomyelitis by bridement of the wound, alignment of fracture, drainage with latum gauze, and immobilization of limb in a plaster cast, left on until the wound discharge has softened the plaster.

palliative t., treatment which is designed to relieve pain and distress, but which does not attempt a cure.

Potter t., treatment of intestinal fistulas by administration of normal solution of hydrochloric acid to neutralize the alkalinity of the pancreatic juice, thus preventing tryptic activity.

preventive t., prophylactic t., that in which the aim is to prevent occurrence of the disease; prophylaxis.

rational t., treatment based upon a knowledge of disease and action of the remedies employed.

Rollier t., treatment of surgical tuberculosis by systematic exposure of the part to the rays of the sun.

salicyl t., treatment of rheumatism with salicylic acid or its derivatives.

Schlösser's t., treatment of trigeminal neuralgia by injections of alcohol into the foramen from which the nerve emerges.

sewage t., the processing of sewage to remove or so alter some of its constituents as to render it less offensive or dangerous and to fit to discharge into a public watercourse.

shock t., see under *therapy*.

slush t., the treatment of acne by the application of a mixture of carbon dioxide snow, acetone, and sulfur.

specific t., treatment that is particularly adapted to the special disease being treated.

Stoker's t., treatment in bronchiectasis by continuous inhalation of oxygen.

subcoma insulin t., see under *therapy*.

supporting t., that which is mainly directed to sustaining the strength of the patient.

surgical t., that in which surgical methods are those chiefly employed.

symptomatic t., expectant t.

telerradium t., treatment by a radium source located at a distance from the body.

Trueta t., immediate treatment of fractures as follows: (1) surgical treatment as soon as possible; (2) thoroughly wash wound and entire limb with water, soap, and a nail brush, shave hair on surrounding skin with weak alcoholic solution of iodine; avoid the wound; (3) débride wound; (4) open neighboring cellular spaces and remove hematomas; (5) remove completely denuded or placed bone fragments and all foreign matter; (6) reduce fracture; (7) dress wound with sterile gauze and immobilize with plaster including two adjacent joints if possible; (8) give injection of tetanus antitoxin.

venous heart t., McPheeters' t.

tre-ben-zo-mine hy-dro-chlo-ride (trə-ben'zō-mēn) chemical name: (cis or trans) - (±) - 3,4 - dihydro - N,N,2 - trimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-3-amine hydrochloride; an antidepressant; $C_{12}H_{17}NO \cdot HCl$.

tree (tre) 1. a perennial of the plant kingdom characterized by having a main stem or trunk and numerous branches. 2. an anatomical structure with branches resembling a tree.

bronchial t., arbor bronchialis.

dendritic t., the branching arrangement of a dendrite.

tracheobronchial t., the trachea, bronchi, and their branch structures.

α , α -tre-hal-ase (tre-ha'lās) [EC 3.2.1.28] an enzyme of the lyase class that catalyzes the cleavage of the glycosidic bond in trehalose to yield two molecules of glucose. Deficiency of the enzyme, an autosomal recessive disorder, causes trehalose malabsorption which may be manifest as vomiting and diarrhea after ingestion of large amounts of edible mushrooms.

tre-ha-lose (tre-ha'lōs) a disaccharide occurring mainly in algae, and some mushrooms; when hydrolyzed by acids or enzymes it yields glucose.

Treitz's arch, fossa, hernia, muscle (ligament) [Wenzel Treitz, Czech physician, 1819-1872] see under *hernia*, see *musculus suspensorius duodeni*, and see *recessus superior*.

tre-lox-i-nate (trə-loks'i-nāt) chemical name: 2,10-dichloro-11-ester 12H-dibenzo[d,g][1,3]dioxocin-6-carboxylic acid; a lesteremic, $C_{16}H_{12}Cl_2O_4$.

Trem-a-to-da (trem'ə-to'də) [Gr. *trēmātōdēs* pierced] Platyhelminthes which includes the flukes. The trematodes are parasitic in man and animals, infection generally from the ingestion of uncooked or insufficiently cooked



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Abbre

re-dis-tri-bu-tion-ist \(\)rē-dis-trā-byū-sh(ə)-nist\ *n* (1979): one that believes in or advocates a welfare state

re-dis-trict \(\)rē-dis-(tr)ikt\ *vt* (1850): to divide anew into districts; *specif*: to revise the legislative districts of ~ *vi*: to revise legislative districts

red-i-vi-vus \rē-də-'vi-vəs, -'və\ *adj* [LL, fr. L. reused] (1675): brought back to life: REBORN — used postpositively

red lead *n* (15c): an orange-red to brick-red lead oxide Pb_3O_4 used in storage-battery plates, in glass and ceramics, and as a paint pigment

red leaf *n* (1909): any of several plant diseases characterized by reddening of the foliage

red-leg \rēd-'leg, -'lāg\ *n* (1900): ARTILLERYMAN

red-legged grasshopper *n* (1867): a widely distributed and sometimes highly destructive small No. American grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*) with red hind legs — called also *red-legged locust*

red-let-ter \rēd-'le-tər\ *adj* [fr. the practice of marking holy days in red letters in church calendars] (1704): of special significance

red light *n* (1849): a warning signal; *esp*: a red traffic signal

red-light district *n* (1900): a district in which houses of prostitution are numerous

red-line \rēd-'lin\ *n* (1952): a recommended safety limit: the fastest, farthest, or highest point or degree considered safe; *also*: the red line which marks this point on a gauge

red-line \rēd-'lin, -'līn\ *vi* (1968): to withhold home-loan funds or insurance from neighborhoods considered poor economic risks ~ *vi*: to discriminate against in housing or insurance

red-ly \rēd-'lē\ *adv* (1611): in a red manner: with red color

red man *n* (1725) 1: AMERICAN INDIAN 2 *cap R&M* [Improved Order of Red Men]: a member of a major benevolent and fraternal order

red maple *n* (1770): a common tree (*Acer rubrum*) of the eastern and central U.S. that grows chiefly on moist soils, has reddish twigs and flowers, and yields a lighter and softer wood than the sugar maple

red marrow *n* (1900): reddish bone marrow that is the seat of blood-cell production

red mass *n*, *often cap R&M* (1889): a votive mass of the Holy Spirit celebrated in red vestments *esp*. at the opening of courts and congresses

red mite *n* (1894): any of several mites having a red color: as a: EUROPEAN RED MITE b: CITRUS RED MITE

red mulberry *n* (1717): a No. American forest tree (*Morus rubra*) with toothed leaves and soft durable wood; *also*: its edible usu. purple fruit

red mullet *n* (1762): GOATFISH

red-neck \rēd-'nek\ *n* (1830) 1: a white member of the Southern rural laboring class — sometimes used disparagingly 2: a person whose behavior and opinions are similar to those attributed to rednecks — *often* used disparagingly — *redneck also red-necked* \-'nek\ *adj*

red-ness \-'nəs\ *n* (bef. 12c): the quality or state of being red or red-hot

re-do \(\)rē-'dū\ *vt* -did \-'dīd\ -done \-'dɒn\ -do-ing \-'dū-ɪŋ\ -does \-'dɒz\ (1597) 1: to do over or again 2: REDECORATE — *re-do* \rē-'dū, -'dū\ *n*

red oak *n* (1634) 1: any of numerous American oaks (as *Quercus rubra* and *Quercus falcata*) that have four stamens in each floret, acorns with the inner surface of the shell lined with woolly hairs, the acorn cap covered with thin scales, and leaf veins that usu. run beyond the margin of the leaf to form bristles 2: the wood of red oak

red ochre *n* (1572): a red earthy hematite used as a pigment

red-o-lence \rēd-'ol-əns\ *n* (15c) 1: an often pungent or agreeable odor 2: the quality or state of being redolent *syn* see FRAGRANCE

red-o-lent \-'ol-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. redolent, redolens, prp. of redolere to emit a scent, fr. re- + olere to smell — more at ODOR] (15c) 1: exuding fragrance: AROMATIC 2 a: full of a specified fragrance: SCENTED (air ~ of seaweed) b: EVOCATIVE, SUGGESTIVE (a city ~ of antiquity) *syn* see ODOROUS — *red-o-lent-ly* *adv*

red osier *n* (1807): a common shrubby No. American dogwood (*Cornus sericea* syn. *C. stolonifera*) with reddish purple twigs, white flowers, and globose blue or whitish fruit

re-dou-ble \(\)rē-'dū-bəl\ *vt* (15c) 1: to make twice as great in size or amount; *broadly*: intensify, strengthen 2 a *obs*: to echo back b *archaic*: REPEAT ~ *vi* 1: to become redoubled 2 *archaic*: RESOUND 3: to double an opponent's double in bridge — *redouble* *n*

re-doubt \rē-'daʊt\ *n* [F *redoute*, fr. It *ridotto*, fr. ML *reductus* secret place, fr. L. withdrawn, fr. pp. of *reducere* to lead back — more at REDUCE] (ca. 1608) 1 a: a small usu. temporary enclosed defensive work b: a defended position: protective barrier 2: a secure retreat: STRONGHOLD

re-doubt-able \rē-'daʊ-tə-bəl\ *adj* [ME *redoutable*, fr. MF, fr. *redouter* to dread, fr. re- + *douter* to doubt] (15c) 1: causing fear or alarm: FORMIDABLE 2: ILLUSTRIOUS, EMINENT; *broadly*: worthy of respect — *re-doubt-ably* \-'blē\ *adv*

re-dound \rē-'daʊnd\ *vi* [ME, fr. MF *redonder*, fr. L. *reundare*, fr. re- + *reundare* to swell — more at WATER] (14c) 1 *archaic*: to become swollen: OVERFLOW 2: to have an effect for good or ill (new power alignments which may or may not ~ to the faculty's benefit — G. W. Bonham) 3: to become transferred or added: ACCRUE 4: REBOUND, REFLECT

red-out \rēd-'aʊt\ *n* (1942): a condition in which centripetal acceleration (as that created when an aircraft abruptly enters a dive) drives blood to the head and causes reddening of the visual field and headache

re-dox \rē-'dɒks\ *adj* [reduction + oxidation] (1928): of or relating to oxidation-reduction

red panda *n* (1955): PANDA 1

red-pen-cil \rēd-'pen(t)-səl\ *vi* (1946) 1: CENSOR 2: CORRECT, REVISE

red pepper *n* (ca. 1591): CAYENNE PEPPER

red pine *n* (1809) 1: a No. American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) that has reddish bark and two long needles in each cluster 2: the relatively hard wood of the red pine that consists chiefly of sapwood

red-poll \rēd-'pɒl\ *n* (1738): either of two small finches (genus *Carduelis* syn. *Acanthis*) having brownish streaked plumage and a red or rosy crown; *esp*: one (*C. flammea*) found in northern regions of both of the New and Old World

red poll *n*, *often cap R&P* [alter. of red polled] (1891): any of large hornless red beef cattle of English origin

red-ress \rē-'dres\ *vi* [ME, fr. MF *redresser*, fr. OF *redresser*, fr. *redresser* to make straight — more at DRESS] (14c) 1 a: (1) right: REMEDY (2): to make up for: COMPENSATE b: to remedy cause of (a grievance or complaint) c: to exact reparation: AVENGE 2 *archaic* a: to requite (a person) for a wrong of: HEAL *syn* see CORRECT — *red-ress-er* *n*

re-dress \rē-'dres, -'rē-\ *n* (14c) 1 a: relief from distress or possibility of seeking a remedy (without ~) 2: compensation wrong or loss: REPARATION 3 a: an act or instance of redress: RETRIBUTION, CORRECTION

red ribbon *n* (1927): a red ribbon usu. with appropriate markings awarded the second-place winner in a competition

red-root \rēd-'rūt, -'rūt\ *n* (1709) 1: a perennial herb (*Lachnocaroliniana* syn. *L. tinctoria*) of the bloodwort family of the eastern U.S. whose red root is the source of a dye 2: NEW JERSEY TEA 3: ROOT 4: a pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) that bears greenish spines in dense spikes with bracts almost twice as long as the sepals

red rust *n* (1846) 1: the uredinal stage of a rust 2: the condition produced by red rust

red salmon *n* (1881): SOCKEYE

red-shaft-ed flicker \rēd-'shaf-təd-\ *n* (1846): a flicker of No. America with light red on the underside of the tail and gray nape with no red, and in the male red on each cheek

red-shank \rēd-'shāŋk\ *n* (1525): a common Old World (Tringa totanus) with pale red legs and feet

red-shift \rēd-'shift\ *n* (1923): a displacement of the spectral celestial body toward longer wavelengths that is a consequence of Doppler effect or the gravitational field of the source — *red-shift* *adj*

red-shirt \rēd-'shɔrt\ *n* [fr. the red jersey commonly worn by a player in practice scrimmages against the regulars] (1955): a football athlete who is kept out of varsity competition for a year in order to extend eligibility — *redshirt* *vb*

red-shoul-dered hawk \rēd-'shōl-dərd-\ *n* (1812): a common American hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) that has a banded tail and a light on the underside of the wings toward the tips

red sin-dhi \-'sɪn-dē\ *n* [red + *sindhi* one belonging to Sind, Pa.] (1946): any of a breed of humped rather small red dairy cattle developed in southwestern Asia and extensively used for crossbreeding European stock in tropical areas

red siskin *n* (1948): a finch (*Carduelis cucullata*) of northern America that is scarlet with black head, wings, and tail

red-skin \rēd-'skɪn\ *n* (1699): AMERICAN INDIAN — *usu.* taken offensively

red snapper *n* (1755): any of various reddish fishes (as of the *Lutjanus* and *Sebastes*) including several food fishes

red snow *n* (1678): snow colored by various airborne dust, growth of algae (as of the genus *Chlamydomonas*) that contain pigment and live in the upper layer of snow; *also*: an alga causing snow

red soil *n* (1889): any of a group of zonal soils that develop in a temperate moist climate under deciduous or mixed forests and have thin organic and organic-mineral layers overlying a brown leached layer resting on an illuvial red horizon — called a *podzolic soil*

red spider *n* (1646): SPIDER MITE

red spruce *n* (1777): a spruce (*Picea rubens*) of eastern No. America that has pubescent twigs and yellowish green needles and is an important source of lumber and pulpwood

red squill *n* (1738) 1: a red-bulbed form of squill (*Urginea*) 2: a rat poison derived from the bulb of red squill

red squirrel *n* (1682): a common and widely distributed American squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) that has reddish fur and is smaller than the gray squirrel

red star *n* (1903): a star having a very low surface temperature and red color

red-start \rēd-'stɑrt\ *n* [red + *obs. start* handle, tail] (ca. 1570): small Old World songbird (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus* of the *Phoenicidae*) with the male having a white brow, black throat, and breast and tail 2: an American warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla* family Parulidae) with a black and orange male

red-tailed hawk \rēd-'tāld-\ *n* (1805): a widely distributed chiefly rodent-eating New World hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) that is usu. mottled dusky above and white streaked dusky and tinged with buff below and has a rather short typically reddish tail — called also *red-tail*

red tape *n* [fr. the red tape formerly used to bind legal documents in England] (1736): official routine or procedure marked by excessive complexity which results in delay or inaction

red tide *n* (1904): seawater discolored by the presence of large numbers of dinoflagellates (*esp.* *Gonyaulax* and *Gymnodinium*) which produce a toxin potent to many forms of marine vertebrate life and to humans who eat contaminated shellfish — compare SAXITOXIN

red-top \rēd-'tɒp\ *n* (1790): any of various grasses, *esp.* with usu. reddish panicles; *esp.* an important forage and (*A. alba* syn. *A. gigantea*) of eastern No. America

re-duce \rē-'dūs, -'dyūs\ *vb* re-duced; re-duc-ing [ME, fr. L. *reducere*, fr. re- + *ducere* to lead — more at TOW] 1: to draw together or cause to converge: CONSOLIDATE 2: to diminish in size, amount, extent, or intensity (the ~ of taxes) 3: to diminish in size, amount, extent, or intensity (the ~ of the likelihood of war) 4: to decrease the concentration of the flavor of by boiling (add the wine and ~ two minutes) 5: to narrow down: RESTRICT (the ~ of the ~ to small reservations) 6: to make shorter: ABRIDGE 7: to restore to rightness: RESTORE 8: to bring to a specified condition (the impact of the movie reduced them to tears)



red-tailed

